

The Path Towards the Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Economic Development

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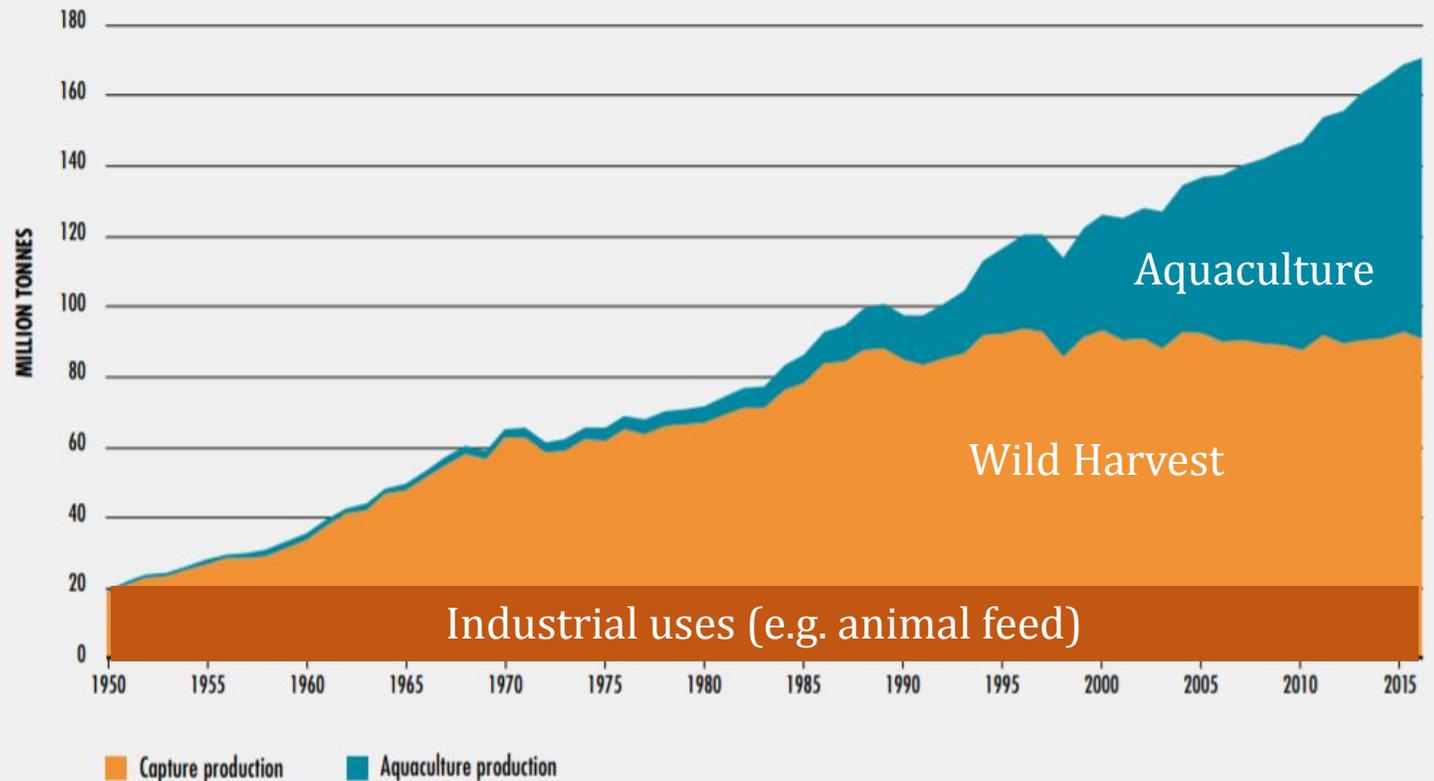
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Seafood Production and Trade

- Aquaculture is critical to the global food supply.
- 50% of global seafood is farmed
- Wild seafood at or near maximum harvest levels
- Much room exists to sustainably expand marine aquaculture
- U.S. Lagging behind much of the world despite having largest EEZ:
 - Seafood trade deficit ~\$17 billion
 - We import over 85% of our seafood
 - We rank #17 in global aquaculture production

FIGURE 1
WORLD CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION



NOTE: Excludes aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators and caimans, seaweeds and other aquatic plants

Climate-Smart Food Production

The mean greenhouse gas impact* of getting 100 grams of protein from:

 Beef	50kg
 Lamb	20kg
 farmed Crustaceans	18kg
 Cheese	11kg
 Pork	7.6kg
 farmed Fish	6kg
 Poultry	5.7kg
 Eggs	4.2kg
 Peanuts	1.2kg
 Beans	0.8kg

*in kilograms of CO₂eq

Source: Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers J. Poore¹, T. Nemecek Science 01 Jun 2018; Vol. 360, Issue 6392, pp. 987-992



@Statistics_Data_Facts

NSTC Subcommittee on Aquaculture Plans

- Sub-Committee on Aquaculture codified in statute in 1980
- Two plans already drafted: 1) Interagency Regulatory Efficiency and 2) Science Coordination. Public comment is open until October 4, 2021
- Economic Development Plan is the “third leg of the stool”
- The three plans together will comprise a new National Aquaculture Development Plan

HOME FEDERAL MEMBERS TASK FORCES AND WORKING GROUPS CONTACTS

The Subcommittee on Aquaculture (SCA)

Strategic Plan for Federal Aquaculture Research Guide to Federal Aquaculture Programs and Services Federal Aquaculture Regulatory Fact Sheet Series NASS Census of Aquaculture

The Subcommittee on Aquaculture (SCA), has previously been known as the Interagency Working Group on Aquaculture (IWGA) and the Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture (JSA). The SCA serves as the Federal interagency coordinating group to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal aquaculture research, regulation, technology transfer, and assistance programs. This interagency coordinating group has been functioning since before the National Aquaculture Act was signed into law in 1980.

Authorizing Legislation: National Aquaculture Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-362, 94 Stat. 1198, 16 U.S.C. 2801, et seq.) and the National Aquaculture Improvement Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198, 99 Stat. 1641).

National Policy (from the National Aquaculture Act of 1980): "Congress declares that aquaculture has the potential for reducing the United States trade deficit in fisheries products, for augmenting existing commercial and recreational fisheries, and for producing other renewable resources, thereby assisting the United States in meeting its future food needs and contributing to the solution of world resource problems. It is, therefore, in the national interest, and it is the national policy, to encourage the development of aquaculture in the United States."

Reporting Authorities: The SCA is a statutory subcommittee that operates under the Committee on Environment of the [National Science and Technology Council \(NSTC\)](#) under the Office of Science and

Economic Development Task Force

Participating Agencies:

- Department of Commerce: NOAA Fisheries, NOAA Sea Grant, Minority Business Development Administration, Economic Development Administration
- Department of Agriculture: Rural Development, Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, National Institute of Food and Agriculture
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of the State
- Department of the Interior: US Fish & Wildlife Service

Goals Overview

Goals in draft outline of EDTF plan:

1. Encourage Industry Investment
2. Support Infrastructure and Workforce Development
3. Expand Market Opportunities for U.S. Aquaculture Products
4. Support Aquaculture Communications and Literacy

Goal 1: Encourage Industry Investment

Objectives

1. Reduce Barriers to Entry
2. Increase Access to Capital
3. Increase Incentives
4. Increase Access to Federal Risk Management Services
5. Improve Economic Data

Goal 2: Support Infrastructure and Workforce Development

Objectives

1. Educate and Train a Skilled Aquaculture Workforce
2. Develop and Encourage the Adoption of New Technologies
3. Increase Investment in Physical Infrastructure
4. Establish Test Beds, R&D Consortia, and Pilots

Goal 3: Expand Market Opportunities for U.S. Aquaculture Products

Objectives

1. Support New Product Development
2. Expand Domestic Market Opportunities
3. Increase International Trade
4. Explore the Expansion of Aquaculture Purchased by Government Commodity Purchase Programs

Goal 4: Support Aquaculture Communications and Literacy

Objectives

1. Increase Partnerships and Engagement to Connect with the General Public
2. Increase Aquaculture Literacy
3. Community Outreach
4. Interactions with Federal Agencies and Congress

Guided Discussion

We appreciate any feedback you may have on any aspect of the outline, and ask in particular that you keep the following in mind:

- Do you have any thoughts on the goals and objectives of the outline? Is anything missing or unnecessary? Should we reframe any sections?
- Which objectives should be prioritized?
- Are there any additional high-level Administration drivers we should link to?
- Are there any other individuals or agencies/offices you believe we should engage?

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Please submit any additional comments to our Task Force email